

## HELPS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

HOW TO PROTECT  
FLOWERS ON HATS.

It has been the habit of the woman traveler to haste, or even tuck, her hat fast to the inside of the lid of her hatbox, thus suspending it upside down during the journey. It is, indeed, a good device to prevent the needless crushing of the flowers and frills that it is recommended to the stay-at-homes as well as the traveler.

Since the hasting process cannot be grappled with daily, there is suggested a more permanent fix arrangement.

Two broad white tapes are fastened across the inside of the lid and through it with brass rivets. The under side of the hat is placed against the tapes, which hold it in place.

The hatbox arrangement is a most necessary one for the chivalrous and tailors, the loose, padded crowns of which become flattened by their own weight when placed in the box in the usual way.

GOING AWAY SHOWER  
POPULAR FUNCTION.

Just now the going away shower is perhaps the favorite of all bridal entertainments. The linen shower has long been a popular function, although, he it said, there are many brides who prefer to select their own linen so the pieces match. At a shower naturally odd articles and unneeded designs are received.

For the going away shower appropriate gifts are utility cases, containing sewing outfit, collapsible drinking cups, sponge bags, vanity cases, rubber lined toilet cases, easily folding raincoats, hand mirrors, toothbrush holders, dress and coat hangers, a combing jacket, a pair of bedroom slippers, a short kimono, half a dozen wash cloths, a little ivory case for soap and a night dress case.

Each girl might furnish one article, and it would make not the slightest difference whether any two matched.

## TO REPAIR CROOKED SHADES.

When roller curtains invariably pull from the roller or roll crooked, it is because they are not properly hung.

Lift the small tracks with a sharp knife.

Be careful to keep them, for they are very short and will not drive into the spiral curtain perfectly even. To set it up, lift over the top one inch, put the crooked edge with the curtain edge and crease to the opposite end, then cut with a sharp penknife. This insures a straight edge.

Turn over a one-eighth edge at the top, or use a very soft braid to cover the raw edge.

This strengthens the curtain, and it will not pull from the roller.

## TO PREVENT WASTE.

When you wish to know the exact amount of material required for a garment, procure sample and width of material from clerk, then use newspaper the exact width of material (if single width), place pattern on paper, being sure to remember which is up and down of goods. Use enough newspaper for whole garment and then measure exact amount required. A good plan when expensive material is to be used.

## KEROSENE FLOOR MOP.

Some people find it eminently satisfactory to wipe the polished floors over with a cloth dampened over so little with kerosene. The oil gathers the dust more readily and leaves the floors in a brighter condition than if the dry mop alone is used.

The woman who wants to dress well and modestly on a moderate allowance must follow a well-defined plan. She should first take account of the present articles in her wardrobe and then decide on what she will need to enable her to look well turned out on all occasions for the coming season. Her first list will be apt to be far too long and costly for her resources, but by cutting off non-essentials and managing for combinations that will fill in with her several gowns or suits, considerable variety of effect will be possible with a very limited number of independent toffets.

Consciously or otherwise, the woman who dresses exceptionally well at little cost has reduced the matter to a science. She buys only what she considers essentials, though these may often take the form of very smart fripperies. A well-chosen veil may be expensive, but enable a hostess's hat to do further service when otherwise new headgear would be necessary, and her smart small belongings are what enable her to make her few gowns fit in well for any of the many occasions where they must serve.

There is no haphazard in her well-considered scheme, and she patronizes bargain counters only when their wares will fill a definite want in her wardrobe.

Probably experience has impressed her as it has failed to do in the case of less clever women, with the folly of purchasing anything simply because it is cheap. She knows that this form of buying is both extravagant and annoying if indulged in without sufficient consideration.

COOKERY HINTS THAT  
ARE WORTH KNOWING.

Never mix a French dressing until ready for use. The vinegar and oil will separate.

Boil six peach kernels in a quart of milk to be used for custard. It will improve the flavor.

Remove smoke stains from ivory by immersing it in benzine and going over it with a brush.

A good cook adds a teaspoonful of sugar to each quart of water in which corn, peas, squash, etc., are cooked.

Grnel, when properly prepared, should be but little thicker than cream and should be absolutely free from lumps.

Take time to put the blacking pot out of the way in its accustomed place, for thereby will a probable smutting be avoided.

Cut sheets of tinfoil and place under the flower vase dories and you will have no trouble with any dampness affecting the best polished furniture.

MOTOR CAR APRON  
THE LATEST THING.

It is an Englishman who has evolved the motor apron. He appreciated that many a gown has become ruined in motoring because the long coats would slip apart in front. Accordingly he supplied his coats with an apron, made of the same material and lining as the coats themselves. It is simply made being a square piece of material, with a gusset inserted from the bottom quite to the waist line. It is held in place by means of straps, which fasten about the neck and one across the waist line. They are worn by men, as well as women.

## MANUAL TRAINING AS PLAY.

As children grow older the playroom should change its tone.

It may be fitted up as a workshop and gymnasium.

One bench and set of tools are sufficient for two or three children.

Modern authorities on pedagogy are agreed that manual training is the most valuable of the expressions for children.

Girls no less than boys ought to be taught to use saw and hammer.

A few more inexpensive tools may be added to give the children a chance to do some simple things in metal and in the binding of books.

The other half may be fitted up as a gymnasium with a "horse," bars and pulleys.

## MANTLE DUST CLEANS JEWELS.

When the patent gazelle mites used on the gas jets to increase the illuminating power break, do not throw them away, but carefully keep all the dustlike substance in a tin box.

It will take time, probably, to accumulate an amount worth while, but when one does, use it as the very choicest of jewelry polishes.

## HOW TO BROWN ALMONDS.

Salted almonds may be delicately browned in the oven without the addition of either butter or olive oil.

There is so much natural oil in the almonds that if they are dusted with salt when hot, enough of it will stick to them to make them palatable.

## TO MAKE FRENCH TOAST.

When making French toast dip the slices of bread into the egg and milk beaten together, instead of in each separately.

The test will be found quite as delicious and the process of making will be considerably shortened.

## EASY TO FOOL MEN.

"Women claim to use artificial aids to beauty in order to please the men," remarked the widow, "but I have always thought they did it because the men are so easy to fool."

## DON'T SCRAPE OUT PANS.

Never use a knife to scrape the food-stuffs that may adhere to a cooking utensil.

Fill the vessel with cold water, adding a little soda or washing powder; set on the stove till it comes to a boil, and then empty.

Now pour in fresh hot water, and, if scrubbing is necessary, use a brush kept specially for that purpose.

## TREATING KITCHEN UTENSILS.

If one has a new iron kitchen utensil, it is well to give it a course of treatment before using it for the first time. Rub it over on the inside, with mutton tallow, and let it stand for two or three days.

## JET BUTTONS POPULAR.

Jet buttons seem to be superseding all others on the smart spring gowns. The cut jet, of course, is what is in demand.

Mrs. Carrie Rooney chased a man whom she saw in the dining room of her home in New York and held him until a policeman came. The man admitted he was a professional burglar.

ANNUAL SESSIONS  
ARE NOT WANTEDChamber of Commerce  
Votes Against  
SchemeADVERTISING WILL BE  
HANDLED BY COMMITTEEBank Deposit Bill Is Approved—Japan-  
Training Fleet Will Be  
Entertained Here by  
Chamber

The Chamber of Commerce wants no annual sessions of the Legislature. At a special meeting, called yesterday afternoon, the body put the seal of its disapproval on the scheme in no moderate terms. A resolution, introduced by Chairman J. P. Cooke of the Legislative Committee, condemning the yearly session plan, was adopted by unanimous vote.

Immediately after the meeting had been called to order, President Morgan explained that there were some reports from the Legislative Committee to be heard.

Chairman Cooke got right down to business. He explained that a resolution was in the Legislature, memorializing Congress to amend the Organic Act so as to enable the Territorial lawmakers to convene once a year instead of once in two years. He then read the following resolution, drawn up by his committee:

"Whereas, it has been proposed that an amendment be made to the Organic Act so as to provide that the regular sessions of the Legislature shall be held annually instead of biennially; and

"Whereas, it is the opinion of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, that such advantage might accrue from annual sessions would be more than offset by the additional expense which the proposed change would entail; also that the conditions existing in this Territory are not such as to require the enactment of new laws annually.

"Resolved, That this Chamber of Commerce does hereby signify its disapproval of the proposed change in the Organic Act, and affirms its belief that biennial sessions of the Legislature are fully adequate to the needs of the Territory in regard to matters of legislation."

W. R. Castle moved that the resolution be adopted. President Morgan suggested that it might be a good plan to have a little discussion on the matter before voting. He thought that the other side would be heard from, but as no one volunteered to foster the yearly-meeting cause, he gave a brief review of the arguments of those favoring it.

Morgan Explains  
He explained that he had called upon Speaker Holstein of the House of Representatives and had talked the matter over. He further explained that he had tried to get some representative, favoring annual sessions, to address the Chamber, but that he had not been successful.

President Morgan did not argue one way or the other, simply giving an impartial review of the arguments of the supporters of the plan. He said that he had been told that many States on the mainland have adopted the plan, though his informant had been unable to provide him with a list of the States.

E. D. Tenney thought that there is ample legislation as it is, and called attention to the fact that many States have sessions only once in four years.

The vote was then called for, and each hand in the room went into the air, signifying its owner's opposition to more frequent conventions of the Territorial solons than is now the practice.

House Bill No. 91, authorizing the deposit of Territorial funds in banks, and passing the deposits over to the bank offering the best interest—due attention being paid to the matter of security—was endorsed. L. T. Peck declined to vote.

Mr. Peck did not believe that Territorial funds should be auctioned out to the highest bidder, and thought that a flat rate of interest would be the most satisfactory arrangement.

What the rate should be, did not matter so much to him as the method of arriving at it. Mr. Peck thought that this should be a matter of discretion with the Government officials, and that the rate so fixed should be equal and uniform throughout the Territory.

He stated that this method was that pursued with regard to public money of the United States. In the dealings of the Federal Government with its depositaries.

Mr. Peck further stated that there was no divergence of opinion in the matter between himself and the president of his bank and suggested that having resolutions of this kind offered by a committee, to the Chamber

of Commerce without previous conference with each and all of the bank members of the chamber who might be interested.

J. P. Cooke opposed his contention. Said he: "When we have money to loan, we give it to the bank that will pay us the best interest. I do not see why the funds of the Territory should not be handled in the same manner that private business is transacted. I favor the Territory getting as high a rate of interest for its money as possible."

E. D. Tenney supported Mr. Cooke, saying that, as the Territory always called for tenders when it made purchases, he was unable to see why it should not do the same when it had money to put out.

The question of providing some entertainment for the Japanese training squadron, soon to arrive here, was referred to the Entertainment Committee with instructions to formulate a plan and report to the Chamber at a special meeting.

## Advertising Committee

J. P. Hackett wanted some action taken with regard to the placing of advertisements. He said that various advertising schemes, some of them indifferent, some of them poor, and some of them excellent, were continually being presented. He thought that the merchants should adopt some plan which would assure something approaching unanimity of action, when these matters were broached.

He therefore moved that the President appoint an Advertising Committee of three, to which all solicitors for special advertising matter shall be referred. The motion carried without opposition.

UPPER CHAMBER  
HAS BUSY TIMERoutine Work Galloped  
Through In Short  
Order

## SENATE.

## Thirty-second Day—Afternoon Session

In the afternoon session of Senate yesterday, Marston Campbell, Superintendent of Public Works and also President of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry informed the Senate that he had received copies of resolution, prohibiting employees of the two departments from lobbying or button-holing the members of Senate, in regard to their wages. Campbell said that he had advised his clerks to stop lobbying, else they will be discharged. Surveyor Wall and Public Land Commissioner Pratt, also wrote about the same thing.

House Bills 160, 50 and 72 which passed third reading in the House yesterday, were read and passed third reading in Senate. Printing Committee.

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred Senate Bill 104, appropriating moneys out of the funds of the County of Maui to pay the officers elected and served under and by virtue of Act 31 of the Laws of 1903, reported progress and recommended that the claims be paid, with the approval of the Board of Supervisors. Passed second reading.

Senate Bill 122, relating to the exemption from taxation of property used in certain industries was then taken up for consideration. Senator Baker the introducer of the bill jumped on his feet and said that the corporation, which practically owns the land in Kona, subleases certain sections of land to individuals, to plant sisal fibre, castor oil, copra, extract, Hawaiian starch, pineapples, awa-root and Manioca starch.

In this connection the bill provided that such exemption shall not apply to any land in excess of forty acres so used by any one person, firm or corporation in the cultivation of pineapples, nor to come more than forty acres of land under the same ownership.

Baker said that the corporation, which leased the land, belonging to the Bishop Estate, subleased to each individual cultivator forty acres of land on which to plant pine, etc. In this way the cultivators, controlled by corporation, escapes taxation. Baker said that the present law should be amended in order that the corporation may be taxed. Smith, Makokau, Fairchild and others took a hand in discussion and final action was deferred for a week.

## WAILUA NEXT

Wailua stock is now attracting the attention of the buyers in the stock market and on the showing of the plantation it is anticipated that the stock will go about par in a comparatively short time. The Wailua dam is filled or nearly so, which means that the plantation will have an ample supply of water during an ordinary summer. The out-turn of the coming crop is very satisfactory. With the advancing price of sugar there ought, under ordinary circumstances to be a reasonable surplus for the resumption of the one per cent dividends. A swift jump to par in a few days will not be surprising.

WHEN UNCLE JOE  
WAS BOWLED OVERSensational Contest In  
House Over  
RulesCONGRESSMAN F. T. ZIGERD'S  
RESOLVE WAS ADOPTEDDemocratic Leaders Get Into Sharp  
Exchange—Insurgents Were  
Partially Victorious in  
Congress

Washington, March 15.—After one of the stormiest sessions in its history the house of representatives today, regardless of party alignment, adopted by a vote of 211 to 172 a resolution by Fitzgerald (democrat of New York) whereby the rules were amended in several important particulars. Joseph G. Cannon was re-elected speaker. The insurgents did not win the complete victory they counted on, but succeeded in bringing about an exceedingly lively session and obliged the majority to adopt the Fitzgerald resolution, which is in the nature of a compromise.

The Fitzgerald resolution was a substitute for one offered by Clark of Missouri.

Its adoption was accomplished only after the insurgents, with the aid of the democrats, with one or two exceptions, had won a decided preliminary victory by voting down a resolution by Daltzell, making the unamended rules of the sixtieth congress applicable to the present congress.

## Clark and Daltzell Clash.

Such was the fever heat of the controversy that Clark of Missouri got into a spirited colloquy with Daltzell, who had mounted the rostrum to read the resolution of the minority leader. Clark wanted him ordered away from the desk, to which Daltzell objected, saying he had a right to know what the measure contained. This incident led to a controversy with the speaker, which lasted long enough for Daltzell to get the information he desired and he returned to his seat.

Shortly afterward, when Fitzgerald's resolution was appropriate, Fitzgerald was drawn into a colloquy with Clark, who desired him to yield for a question. Much bitterness was displayed by the two men. Fitzgerald at first refused to yield. He later did so, but Clark declined his proffer of time, remarking that the New York member would live to regret his action, which called forth the retort from Fitzgerald that he was not to be "scared by any threats."

## Important Changes Made.

As analyzed by parliamentarians the amendment makes three important changes. First—it establishes a "calendar for unanimous consent," the effect of which is to enable a member to have a proposition brought before the house without having to go to the speaker for recognition. This change, they say, will be a relief to the speaker.

Second—When consideration of a bill is concluded and the previous question is ordered the rules heretofore have provided for a motion to commit with or without instructions. It has been the practice to recognize a member of the majority to make this motion and thus prevent the minority from offering such instructions as it may desire.

The new rule gives the minority the preference in making such a motion and thus enables them to get a record vote on propositions that would otherwise be settled in committee of the whole house, where no record vote is possible.

Third—it protects the calendar Wednesday by requiring a two-thirds instead of a majority vote to set it aside.

Fourth—it is also claimed that the amendment will have the effect of preventing favoritism by the action of the committee on rules in special cases.

Clark Resolution Feature.  
A prominent feature of the Clark resolution was an amendment providing for a committee of 15 to revise, amend and codify the rules, and much of the opposition to it was because of this fact. As adopted, the Fitzgerald amendment makes no changes in the present method of selecting the rules committee, nor is there any change in the method of selecting committees.

Speaker Cannon is inclined to regard the amendment as a slight improvement on the present rules, in that instead of throwing the responsibility for recognition on him, it sets aside certain days for considering measures under unanimous consent; but he says, under the new rules members will have to wait for these days.

In a conversation soon after the action of the house he commented freely upon the fact that Bryan had interfered in the interest of the charges submitted by Clark and spoke of the adoption of the Fitzgerald substitute as a triumph over the Bryan forces, saying the conservative democrats who really want legislation had practically stood for the old rules with the amendments offered by Fitzgerald.

"It was," he said, "a protest by the conservatives against populism and all kindred things."

"HOME RULE," SAYS JAPAN TO CONTROL  
BAR ASSOCIATION PACIFIC IN DECADEProtest Lodged Against  
Appointment Of  
Outsiders

Whereas, in the matter of the appointment of Second Judge of the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii, and of United States District Attorney for Hawaii, it is reported that efforts are being made to have named for one or both of these offices persons who are neither citizens nor even residents of Hawaii; and

Whereas, these efforts do not emanate from the Hawaiian community whose interests are concerned, but have been made by persons outside of Hawaii and without due consultation with and against the wish of the people of this Territory; and

Whereas, there are no just considerations which require in the premises a different policy toward Hawaii from that applied to the States of the American Union, but fair consideration of conditions here justifies the choice of local men for these and similar offices; and also

Whereas, by reason of the fact that for nearly three-quarters of a century Hawaii has maintained a judicial system and system of court practice founded on the common law and administered in the same manner as prevails in the Federal courts and in the courts of the older States, there has developed a bar trained in the prevailing American system of law practice and court administration to furnish competent men for all offices of the judiciary and those offices such as United States Attorney having to do with the administration of justice in Hawaii; and

Whereas, the status and condition of Hawaii when it became a part of the United States, was so different from that of other territory acquired by the Federal Government as to win for these islands at once an organization of local government the appointment of Hawaiian residents to very nearly all offices, and that since then the exceptions that were made at the time of annexation in the case of the United States District Court and the department of the United States Attorney for Hawaii have not continued to be made as vacancies occurred, but members of the Hawaiian bar have been chosen to fill such vacancies;

Be it Resolved by the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands, That in no case should these or other similar offices in the Territory of Hawaii be filled by non-residents when, as now, there are here available men to fill the same ably and honorably and to the satisfaction of all; and

Be it Resolved, further, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Attorney General of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, the Governor of Hawaii, and the Delegate to Congress.

The Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands, at a meeting held in the Judd building, went on record as being opposed to the filling of the positions of Federal Judge and United States District Attorney with persons not residents of the Hawaiian Islands. The resolution given above was called to President Taft C. F. Clemons drew up the resolution and, after amendment, it was seconded by George Davis.

W. A. Kinney being absent, A. G. M. Robertson was voted into the Chair; W. A. Greenwell acted as secretary. The latter presented the resolution to the meeting. George Davis thought copies of the resolution should be sent to the Attorney General, the President of the Senate, and the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in addition to the copy to the President.

D. L. Withington thought that the second part of the resolution was objectionable. This section read:

"Be it Resolved further, That this Association, representing the bar of Hawaii and constituting very nearly all who practise in its courts, is fairly entitled to be at all times directly consulted in the matter of such appointments and to have an opportunity to be heard in the premises."

J. A. Magoon thought that whenever a vacancy occurred the Bar Association should take action. M. F. Prosser felt the resolution was right and that the Bar Association should have some say as to who the Judges should be for Hawaii. Magoon thought that the addition of sending a copy to the President of the Senate was in the nature of holding a whip over the President.

Judge Stanley said that the second part of the resolution was objectionable to him. The patronage of these offices were vested in the President of the United States.

George Davis said the language used in the second part of the resolution was not quite polite. Frank Thompson moved to strike out the

Subsidy or "Free Ships  
and Free Crews"  
Will Save

New York, March 17.—"Ten years from now the only steamers from the Orient running in and out of San Francisco harbor will be those flying the Japanese flag, if Japan continues to encourage and the United States to discourage their respective merchant marines in the present inverse ratio."

This was the startling prophecy made here today by R. P. Seaworth, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, during a discussion of the latest inroad of foreign shipping in the commerce of the Pacific.

He was commenting on the report which reached New York shipping circles today that Lord & Co., the powerful British shipping firm, will establish within a few weeks a line of steamers between the Orient and San Francisco, Mexico, for the transportation of Oriental freight to New York and other ports of the East and Europe via the Tehuantepec railroad.

"Do you mean that the Pacific Mail will go out of business by that time if the present attitude of the Government toward American shipping continues?" Mr. Seaworth was asked.

"I mean just what I say," he replied. Then he continued: "Whether it is intentional or not, the policy of our government toward the American merchant marine is one wholly of restriction."

"There is only one way that the American merchant marine can ever hope to compete with those of foreign nations and regain its former prestige," continued Mr. Seaworth earnestly, "and that is by placing it in a position to compete on an equal basis with these foreign rivals."

"We should have free ships and free crews. By this I mean the restrictions now barring vessels of foreign build from American registry should be removed so that American shipowners and operators will be free to purchase their craft as cheaply as their foreign competitors."

"Either these existing restrictions should be removed or the government should provide a ship subsidy sufficient to offset these handicaps."

"One of these remedies is the only action that will save the American merchant marine from utter elimination from foreign sea commerce."

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latter part of the resolution. This was done unanimously, and on Mr. Prosser's motion it was decided to cable the substance of the resolution to President Taft.

Senator W. O. Smith dropped in just before the meeting was called to order and said that he was unable to remain for the meeting but that he had called in to say that the Governor was strongly opposed to the resolution favoring appointments to all Federal offices in the Territory. Such a blanket resolution seemed to cover all Federal offices here, including quarantine, etc. If the resolution only referred to judicial offices he would favor it.

The following were present at the meeting: A. G. M. Robertson, D. L. Withington, E. M. Watson, C. H. Olson, W. A. Greenwell, C. F. Clemons, J. A. Magoon, George A. Davis, Judge Stanley Judge Weaver, Fred. Peterson, Frank Thompson, W. W. Thayer, W. O. Smith, L. Warren, M. F. Prosser, Deputy Attorney General Larnach.

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